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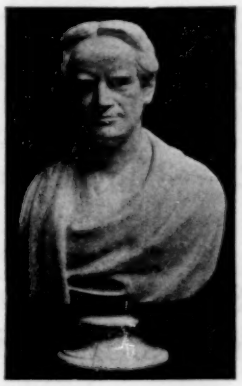

Horace Mann

Born May 4, 1796, at Franklin, Massachusetts.

Graduated with highest honors from Brown University in 1819.

Attended law school at Litchfield, Connecticut; was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1823, and opened a law office in Dedham.

From 1827 to 1836 he served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate, becoming President of the Senate in 1836.

In 1837 Massachusetts created a State Board of Education, of which Horace Mann was elected Secretary. This post he held for twelve years, during which time he laid the foundation of the free public school system of America.

In 1839, as a result of his untiring efforts, the first normal school in America was opened at Lexington, Massachusetts.

In 1844 occurred his famous controversy with the Boston School Committee over Mann's Seventh Annual Report.

In 1844 he was elected to the House of Representatives in Washington.

In 1852 he became President of Antioch College.

He died at Antioch, Ohio, August 2, 1859.

Educational ideals are always far in advance of educational attainment. The importance of an intelligent, well-informed citizenry was recognized by the founders of America as a prime requisite of free government. And this implied a system of universal schooling. Not, however, until Horace Mann came upon the scene as first State Secretary of Education, in 1837, was any real start made toward a dignified, adequate and effective organization of the public schools. As promoter of the first normal school and potent advocate of thorough equipment for teachers, Horace Mann set on foot a movement for a true profession, capable of accomplishing what the founders of the Republic had in mind.

The year 1937 will be observed as a Horace Mann Centennial, and the attention of educators, parents, and the general public will be drawn repeatedly during that year to the century's changes in educational theory and practice.

If 1937 does no more than render the American public education-conscious it will go down in history as a great year.

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Including Four Viewpoints on "How Can Pupils Be Taught to Act from Reason Rather Than Impulse?"

No Facts, No Thinking

In order to act from reason rather than impulse, young people should be thoroughly familiar with the facts in any given situation. If a young person is touched by the suffering of the masses, and impulsively believes that the only remedy is a social revolution, he should examine or be taught the facts relative to the various social revolutions of the past; only in this way is it possible for him to act from reason. This applies in other ways; the present attempt at teaching highway safety presents all the facts to the student and asks him to act in a reasonable manner. An emotional approach to the teaching of sex knowledge is all wrong; only by presenting the facts in a simple, straightforward manner can the individual gain power to reason concerning this troublesome social question. The new temperance teaching is put on a scientific basis. All the facts are presented and the pupil is left to a large degree to draw his own conclusions. Over and over again I hear teachers tell pupils to "think," to "reason." Too often it is like the command to make bricks without straw; they have absolutely nothing with which to think and reason. Factual knowledge is the basis of all reasoning. It should be the task of our profession to so present these facts that young people may have a basis for reasonable action.

G. W. POWERS
District Superintendent of Schools
Athens, Vermont

"Line Upon Line"

To my mind there is nothing the American people, as a whole, need to learn more than to act from reason rather than impulse. Far too many of our important daily actions are without a well-reasoned base—How then can we expect youth to do better? Evidently we adults and youth must learn together if we would not have youth tell us "what you do speaks so loudly that I cannot hear what you say." So our training must begin in the home and continue through life.

It seems to me that both parents and schools are placing more emphasis on training the individual child for citizenship and for life. Good teachers everywhere have always done this but a renewed emphasis is necessary since even the youngest children are so distracted by the hurly-burly of noise, speed, crime and excitement which assails them by automobile, radio, moving pictures, magazines, newspapers and the neighbors.

Every activity of the school and home may be used to help in this adult youth habit formation by minds awake to our danger. In many cases the school and church must work alone. But in time the retrospective "Why did I do that?" may be changed to the query "*Should* I do that?" Discouragement may be avoided by remembering that a way of life is not built in a day. It is a matter of "line upon line, precept upon precept; here a little and there a little," and the home, the church, the school and many other social agencies must do their part in establishing the habit of thought before action.

CORNELIA S. ADAIR
Director, Emergency Program
National Youth Administration
Richmond, Virginia

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Begin With Old Folks

The example of elders in every phase of life, in my opinion, is the surest way of teaching young people to act upon a reasonable as opposed to an impulsive basis.

The difficulty with this procedure is the inability of adults themselves to be governed by reason. People individually and in the mass are prone to be swayed by almost any other appeal than an appeal to reason.

If there were some way to insure that parents would be motivated in their daily life by reason, it appears quite likely that the children would absorb the same temper and consequently also react reasonably rather than impulsively.

I say, then, let us make, in an attempt to teach young people to act upon the basis of reason, our primary attack upon the old folk, working down progressively to younger levels. The social science and character education work in the schools are appropriate fields in which to point out and study the consequences of both kinds of action. A conscientious presentation of this kind of material should help, but the living example of parents and other adults (notably political leaders) would be more effective.

CALVIN GRIEDER
State University
Iowa City, Iowa

Improvement Is On Way

The practice among teachers to do the thinking for their pupils is, no doubt, altogether too common. It is due to the fact that many of the teachers of the present day were trained at a time when the principles of teaching were based on a false psychology. Many teachers still think in terms of a psychology that divided the mind into separate faculties and supported the theory of "mental discipline." Modern teaching is based on a modern conception of mind, which conception gives us the new laws of learning as expressed by Thorndike.

It should be the fundamental purpose of every school and of every grade in every school to develop independent thinking on the part of the pupil. The teacher should merely provide the conditions, the atmosphere for thinking, and the pupil should do the thinking. This, of course, is not the easy way, and because it is not the easy way, it has been terribly neglected. If the pupil is to develop his reasoning power, he must be given the opportunity to exercise his reasoning machinery.

In the modern school greater emphasis is placed on learning and less emphasis on teaching; more emphasis on thinking and less on memorizing.

IRA J. BRIGHT
Superintendent of Schools
Leavenworth, Kansas

Agency Ethics

In a recent article appearing in the Journal Miss Florence Hale, editor, Grade Teacher Magazine, expressed some wonder as to how far she could go in being perfectly frank in her replies to requests for information in regard to candidates.

The question of confidential nature of reference blanks has been a matter of controversy ever since there was such a thing. Most agency men who have been in the business any length of time have been faced with a dual responsibility, to the teaching profession and to the individual. Many have felt that no one should be encouraged to stay in the profession whose record did not justify it. To discourage them in many cases it was necessary to tell them that their record was such that they could not be recommended wholeheartedly. This brought protest from the individuals who had written the references, and for this reason the agency man was under fire from both sides. However, when the National Association of Teachers Agencies was organized in 1914, a definite code of ethics was drawn up and adopted unanimously by the charter members. Section III of this Code reads: "All information concerning candidates, secured from references, shall be held in strict confidence, and shall not under any circumstances, be divulged to the candidate."

Any agency applying for membership in the Association is carefully checked and agrees to abide by its Code of Ethics.

We are ready at all times to follow up any complaints and take any action necessary.

H. S. ARMSTRONG
Secretary, N. A. T. A.
Genesee Valley
Trust Building
Rochester, New York

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A Record

In response to your invitation to readers to send in news and comments, I send you the following:—

I have been privileged to teach a boy; and he has made me proud of that privilege. His accomplishment: the attainment of 100 per cent. in writing *six* successive Regents examination papers in mathematics.

	Per Cent
January, 1932: Arithmetic	100
January, 1933: Elementary Algebra	100
June, 1933: Intermediate Algebra	100
June, 1934: Plane Geometry	100
January, 1935: Plane Trigonometry	100
June, 1935: Advanced Algebra	100

What a high spot in a teacher's work! Passing arithmetic under the tutelage of the eighth grade teacher, this brilliant lad, Richard M. Drake, came under my direction in January, 1932, and took all the mathematics courses offered in this school. Those teachers who know the Regents examinations can appreciate this record. To my knowledge, it has never been duplicated in New York State. He entered the University of Rochester in September, 1936. Dr. F. Eugene Seymour, supervisor of mathematics, New York State Education Department, wrote me: "I have had the files searched here in the Department, and we have not so far been able to find this record in mathematics duplicated at any time in the past."

EVERETT R. DYER
Mathematics Teacher
Friendship Central School
Friendship, New York

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"Read When Discouraged"

I have filed the series of articles on "What Makes a Great Teacher?" by Dr. Orlie M. Clem, and written at the top "Read When Discouraged."

MARGARET TRACY

Editorials

The Landslide

THE magnitude of the Roosevelt victory has amazed not only the Republicans but the Democrats themselves.

Those who would account for the Roosevelt landslide by pointing to the multitude of citizens directly or indirectly receiving cash from the Federal treasury, do not catch the whole picture, by any means. The decision of the voters was too emphatic to be explained entirely in that fashion. It seems to signify that the great mass of Americans believe in the President's sincerity, his sympathy with the average citizen, and his ability to make conditions better.

• • •

Citizens as Law Makers

IN MANY states nowadays an election is not only an election but a short session of the legislature. The popular referendum, loudly cried for by political demagogues and self-appointed reformers, is in operation. The argument that the people can be trusted to make their own statutes—and the further argument that the people should be allowed to do so—have brought us this white elephant.

In Massachusetts, for example, there was a question on the ballot on November 3 which fairly illustrates the superficiality and possible trickiness of the referendum method. Voters were asked to instruct the legislature whether to set a tax limit of $25 per $1,000 on real estate. People want their taxes reduced, of course; and many must have voted "Yes" on that account; as if this could be accomplished in so simple a fashion! Few voters probably understood that the question was paving the way for a sales tax or some other form of impost.

Representative government is still preferable at many points to a pure democracy. Some committee of the legislature gives study to every bill that is acted upon. The public is invited to hearings on all bills.

Submission of complex issues to citizens for half-minute decision in an election booth, has its dangers and drawbacks. It may easily be so abused as to become an assault upon representative government and a disruption of intelligent, efficient self-rule.

Let the people elect the right representatives and there will be little need of popular referenda.

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A Billion Is How Much?

THE tendency of recent Congresses has been to pile up billions of dollars of indebtedness as if billions were but trifles.

Our Congressmen should be required to sit down with pencil and paper and figure out the meaning of a billion dollars.

The familiar statement that a dollar a minute from the beginning of the Christian era until now would make a billion, fails to yield a vivid picture.

Some one with better teaching ability has pointed out that a pile of one hundred new dollar bills is about one inch thick. To make a billion dollars would require ten million such piles. Put these on top of one another and you'll have a slender column sixteen miles in height. If you prefer, you can make sixteen piles, each one mile high.

Let's try once more. A billion dollars, whether of public debt or of spending from current revenues, has to be taken care of by some fifty million wage earners and income producers in the United States. A billion dollars means a cost of $20, on the average, to every one of these persons. If a dozen billions are spent in one year, that means passing the hat at some time or other for $240 from each American who has anything to pay with. And the longer the passing of the hat is deferred, the more the interest mounts up.

Billions should be treated with respect. And so should taxpayers.

• • •

Tories and Technicians

AN ARTICLE in a recent number of that excellent Catholic magazine, "The Commonweal," declared that educators in America are of two types: Technicians and Tories. The technicians are apt to lack education. The Tories are apt to lack a knowledge of how to teach.

Many of our readers will be quick to classify themselves in one camp or the other. Others will not find it so simple.

The teaching profession has not been wholly free from that labor union trend which manifests itself in setting up membership standards and protective devices. The danger of such devices is that they will discourage educated men and women from teaching.

Educated men and women, on the other hand, are not *per se* fitted to teach. Most of them could be improved by the study of teaching techniques.

Flexibility is needed in the rules for choosing teachers. To make them all have uniform preparation would be a crime against their personalities and a crime against the children and young people they are to teach.

Book Reviews

Children of Other Lands

OUR LITTLE FRIENDS OF NORWAY. By Frances Carpenter, F. R. G. S. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Dallas, San Francisco: American Book Company.

The children, the grown-up people and the land of Norway are made very real and intensely interesting by this well-written, charmingly illustrated book for elementary pupils. Ola and Marit live on a farm beside a fjord, and their work and play and travel will surely be a source of enjoyment to many American children, who will learn many facts about the Norwegians and their country.

"Our Little Friends of Norway" is one of a series of readers dealing with the home life of many lands. Such books strengthen international understanding and good will—as well as reading skills and the realism of geography.

• •

Buckingham's "Bookshelf"

THE ATTACK AND OTHER STORIES. Compiled and Edited by B. R. Buckingham. Boston, New York, Chicago, London, Atlanta, Dallas, Columbus, San Francisco: Ginn and Company.

The announced purpose of Dr. Buckingham's remarkable series of "Bookshelf" readers is to furnish an abundance of easy, interesting and diversified reading material; none of it found in other readers; much of it specially written for this series by well-known writers of juvenile literature.

Here are fascinating tales of adventure and heroism, mingled with other well-written material on how to do the things young people wish to do well—from managing their money to training a dog. A model for a radio broadcast is one feature suggesting the special appeal of this particular reader to the latent or awakened interests of those for whose use it is intended.

A marked feature of these readers is their painstaking attention to the steady improvement of the pupil's vocabulary—with seldom a discouraging word and never too many of them on a page!

• •

A Motivated Speller

WORK AND PLAY WITH WORDS. By Wendell W. Wright, Ph.D., Professor of Education, Indiana University, and Nell Parkinson, George Peabody College for Teachers. Boston, New York, Chicago, Dallas, Atlanta, San Francisco: The Macmillan Company.

The English-speaking world is divided between poor spellers and good ones. Maybe the number of good spellers would have been larger, had this remarkable text, "Work and Play with Words," been available some years ago.

Just why there has hitherto been so profound a neglect to motivate the study of spelling, would be hard to explain. Spelling has remained a rote subject, a matter of stupid repetition and strong-arm memorization after virtually every other subject in the curriculum of the common schools has had the breath of life put into it.

Here in a single text scarcely larger than an average speller for one upper grade, has been gathered a complete course in spelling from grade two to grade eight, inclusive.

The pupil, whatever his level, is shown why and how to master words. He is led to observe, compare and think about words; to see them, say them, think them, write them, check them and use them. It is not enough that he be able to recall the right letters in the right order; he is to know what the words mean and to employ them. He meets them in various groupings. He notes relationships in meaning, in sound, and in appearance. He compares words and he contrasts words. He discovers synonyms and antonyms. And all this he does in reasonable, alluring assignments.

• •

A to Z of Speech

SPEECH FOR THE CLASSROOM TEACHER. By Dorothy I. Mulgrave, Assistant Professor of Education, New York University. New York: Prentice-Hall.

Credit is due the radio for awakening the American people to the importance of speech and the almost universal need for its improvement.

Into this field of felt need, is projected this volume on "Speech for the Classroom Teacher." Its author has done a thorough and workmanly job, assembling between two covers only an inch apart, a mass of essential information—from the mechanics of the speech organs, through phonetics, to the employment of the spoken word in oral discussion and in dramatics. An important section of the work deals with speech pathology.

We can think of no relevant information that has been overlooked in the preparation of this manual. Would that every teacher in the country were master of its contents and by the same token a militant foe of the slovenly speech habits so prevalent on every hand!

• •

Can Character Be Taught?

HANDBOOK ON CHARACTER EDUCATION. By R. L. Hunt, Ph.D., Superintendent of Schools, Madison, South Dakota. Mitchell, S. D.: Educator Supply Company.

Dr. R. L. Hunt, whose "Pedagogical Pennings" in this magazine dispelled dull care for many of our readers during the past year, is a believer in character as a curricular subject. Character cannot, in his opinion, be safely left to incidental or casual study.

Without pretending to offer a detailed course of study, Dr. Hunt here sets forth the fruits of much research in the field of existing literature on the subject of character education, as well as the results of his own experience as a director of character programs in the schools. The imaginative teacher will find in this human little volume a wealth of thought-starting material on traits and ideals and the translation of the most desirable and important of these into character. Any one who may heretofore have confused character with personality, will cease to do so after perusing this book.

Dr. Hunt offers some impressive facts and figures to prove his contention that character, in certain of its phases, can be taught through consistent attention and through practice.

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Right-Start Readers

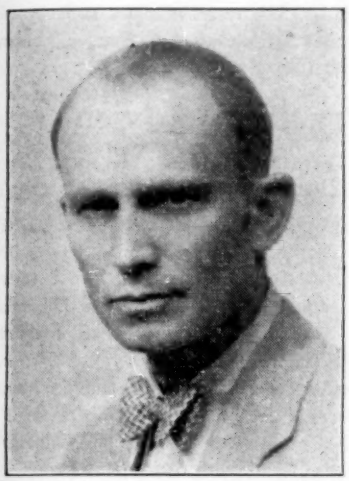
THE ALICE AND JERRY BOOKS. By Mabel O'Donnell, Primary Supervisor, Aurora, Illinois, and Alice Carey. New York City, Evanston, Illinois, and San Francisco: Row, Peterson and Company.

These "Alice and Jerry Books" are a treat to the eye and a lure to the young learner. Colorfully illustrated, they do not depend upon illustrations merely or even mainly for their charm.

Alice and Jerry are real little people who weave in and out of life situations The narrative is simple. The vocabulary expands but slowly—never more than three new words to a page. And there are frequent reviews of words already met—but always in new settings. Yet there is plot, action, and reasonableness throughout.

Dressed in attractive covers, with an absence of schoolbookish appearance and flavor, these fresh little volumes will do much to make reading in the elementary grades a pleasure as well as a key to further vistas of knowledge and enjoyment.

The News Digest OF EDUCATION



Dulebohn Dead

Victim of Drowning That Took Seven Lives

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Irl H. Dulebohn, Superintendent of Schools of Bessemer Township and a Contributing Editor of The Journal of Education, was one of seven persons, four of them schoolmen, to lose their lives in a multiple drowning accident on Lake Gogebic, October 31.

Only one member of the party of eight was saved when the motor boat in which they were crossing the lake was submerged by the rough water sweeping over the stern. Theodore Olsen, twenty-nine, a teacher in the Bessemer Township school, owes his life to the almost superhuman rescue effort of Mrs. Oscar Hendrick, who rowed out to the capsized motor boat and took off six of the men, only to swamp her own boat, from which she and Olsen were later rescued by parties on shore who heard their cries.

The other schoolmen who were drowned in the same party were: James Halama, thirty-nine (whose father, brother, and son were also lost); Stanley Cory, thirty-two, a teacher in the Puritan School; Lawrence Petrusha, twenty-eight, Principal of Ramsay School.

Mr. Dulebohn was forty-four years of age, a Master of Arts from University of Chicago, and a graduate of State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas. He was born in Lakin, Kansas. He had been head of the Bessemer schools for eleven years. His numerous articles and stories written for The Journal of Education conveyed in most vivid fashion a sane and idealistic philosophy of education. This magazine regrets exceedingly the untimely passing of this beloved and talented educator.

Mr. Dulebohn leaves a widow and two children, Richard, nineteen, and Dorothy, three.

"Radical" Tendencies in Schools Are Examined by Survey Expert

NEW YORK. — "Radical" teachers' organizations, most of the members of which are young persons with no hope of advancement in the school system, have been fostered by economies in school budgets, William W. Wattenberg says in "On the Educational Front," a survey of teachers' associations in New York and Chicago, published by the Columbia University Press.

Commenting on the retrenchment in education in the last five years, which has caused a new alignment of professional groups, Mr. Wattenberg, a former research assistant at Lincoln School, Teachers College, says: "Newly formed organizations were established either to use political power more effectively or to practice mass pressure tactics."

In emergencies, teachers are willing to resort to mass-action methods, such as the parade and demonstration, despite the fact that these methods are distasteful to those who maintain ideals of professional conduct, he points out, adding that mass pressure appears to achieve popularity when other means apparently have failed.

Characterizing the borough associations of teachers in New York as the "archtype for that organizational pattern which can best be described as paternalistic," Mr. Wattenberg contends that "their power lies in the ability of their leaders to achieve results in private conference with educational authorities or important political figures."

"They are groups with a large inactive membership upon which the leaders confer many benefits, both economic and cultural," he declares. "They are governed by an executive committee, relatively isolated from general membership. The leaders are usually conservative male supervisors who prefer to settle problems in private conference."

Study and Work

School and Business Co-operate in Course

ALAMOSA, Colo.—In shops, stores, and offices, forty-two high school pupils of Alamosa are gaining foundational knowledge of their chosen trades, businesses, and professions through a co-operative training program now in its second year in this city of 5,300 population. Half of the school day these pupils spend in their classrooms at their regular academic studies. The other half they enter the employ of Alamosa business men, accepting beginners' jobs and working without compensation other than two credits on their school records if they perform their tasks and advance satisfactorily. The program was started with the beginning of the 1935-36 term after officials of the city school district became impressed with the growing need of youths for specified training beyond the scope of the school's regular vocational courses. Twenty pupils took advantage of the plan last year.

Plans for Convention

BOSTON. — In connection with its annual Spring convention to be held in Boston, March 24, 25, 26, and 27, 1937, the Eastern Commercial Teachers' Association is preparing a series of discussions on the topic "Foundations of Vocational Testing in Business Education." Outstanding personalities in the field of business and leaders in the field of commercial education will co-operate, according to Nathaniel Altholz, association president. They will bring to the attention of progressive teachers of commercial subjects their views as to what types and degrees of skill, what informational background, and what social understandings, characteristics, and practices business must now demand of those seeking entry into its gainful occupations.

Politicians a Drag on Schools Declares Dr. Clyde Hill of Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Domination by politicians and special pressure groups is preventing the secondary school educational system of the nation from fulfilling its proper function, Dr. Clyde M. Hill, head of the Department of Secondary Education at Yale University, said in a recent address here.

He charged that the secondary schools were disappointing in their failure to meet the social obligations of a changing society. Listing as chief obstacles to this fulfillment the activities of politicians and pressure groups, he declared, "while we must concede much in the name of necessity to the prescription which makes our lawmakers our chief curricula makers, it is, nevertheless, a wholly unsound policy. There is hardly a secondary school teacher in the country who for long is completely free from these forces and able frankly to face with his or her students the problems of today.

"The students, as a result of this system, are acquiring the habit of listening and accepting, rather than inquiring and questioning. The secondary school is not promoting a realistic approach to the problems of the time and we must conclude, from the evidence, that the schools are inadequate to the conditions of the times."

Music Revival

BOSTON.—The depression, at least in the field of school music, is over, according to John Patten Marshall, dean of Boston University's college of music, who has noticed a large increase in the number of graduates placed in school positions during the last year, and equally large increase in the number of people who are studying school music courses at the college of music this semester. "For several years," he said, "the music courses in public school systems were looked upon as one of the factors which could be cut down while times were hard, but now the study of music is becoming important again. The field of instrumental music, and the work of school orchestras and bands, is becoming increasingly popular.

Burgess to Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Dr. Paul S. Burgess, Dean of the College of Agriculture, has been named president of the University of Arizona to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Homer Leroy Shantz. Dr. Burgess had been acting president.

Weld Inducted

Colleges for Women On Par with Men's

AURORA, N. Y.—Dr. William E. Weld, former professor of economics at Columbia University, was inducted into office here as the eighth president of Wells College, succeeding Dr. Kerr Duncan MacMillan, who retired in June after holding office for twenty-three years. In becoming the president of a women's college after a quarter of a century in men's colleges, Dr. Weld, in his inaugural address, declared that higher educational opportunities for women in the United States were not inferior to those provided for men, but were superior in some respects.

Heads Board

Dr. Sullivan Picked As St. Louis President

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Members of the Board of Education recently formally selected Dr. Francis C. Sullivan as president for the next year and Edward A. Ferrenbach as vice-president and heard a glowing tribute by Superintendent Gerling to the administration of James J. Fitzgerald, retiring president. Dr. Gerling, announcing he was speaking on behalf of the other executive officers of the public school system as well as himself, said the co-operation of Fitzgerald as president during the last year with the various department heads was so complete that the St. Louis public school system during the period was able to set an unusual example to the rest of the country of efficient school operation.

Specialize

Adult Education Gets New Impetus

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A pioneering experiment in adult education that will benefit 100 advanced students housed in the same building that contains facilities for their highly specialized studies has just come into being at the University of Minnesota. This advanced educational project has grown out of a suggestion made in 1934 by Dr. Lotus D. Coffman, president of the university. Dr. Coffman at that time said that technicians and professional people should have the opportunity to return to the university for intensive short courses in which they could study the most significant recent developments in their respective fields. Courses are extremely short, many units continuing only a week. Instruction will be mainly through lectures and discussions among small groups. It is expected that about twenty-five physicians will attend medical sessions, for example. The regular Minnesota faculty will be augmented by well-known leaders in each field of study.

Practical Advice

Youth Should Always Be Doubter, Headmaster Says

AVON, Conn.—Teaching youth how to think is the only antidote to blind acceptance of what the crowd tells it to believe, in the opinion of Dr. Percy G. Kammerer, headmaster of the Avon Old Farms School. "By forcing conformity in thought and behavior society exerts a leveling and propagandist influence on the young," he declared. "Education," he continued, "must cut under this social control by stressing the importance of reasoned opinion and individual responsibility. The task of liberal education is to inculcate youth with an attitude of scientific skepticism, which will make it question everything from the Ten Commandments to the political professions of candidates." The headmaster said it was fortunate for America that no youth movement had developed in this country. He called such a movement dangerous to both youth and nation for the political exploitation to which it would lend itself. "The problems of democracy cannot be solved by mass thought and action," he said.

Mill Co-operates

Textile Training In South Carolina

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—What was purported to be a distinctly forward step in industrial education was inaugurated here recently when the Junior College of Textile Industrial Institute launched its first class in textile engineering under the direction of S. H. Cunningham, cost accountant of Mayfair Mills at Arcadia, near here, and a graduate of Clemson College. Through the co-operation of Mayfair Mills, students in the textile department are to receive not only a theoretical, but practical and laboratory training. Twice each week the class will have recitations, and periods will be provided for actual study in the mill when the students will be given an opportunity to learn about and operate the various machines.

Change System

Some Schools in Capital Eliminate Home Study

WASHINGTON.—The old bugbear of home study has been completely eliminated by a new device in the seventh and eighth grades of the Anacostia Junior-Senior High School here. In the ninth grade it has been cut down to approximately one-half its former length. The program provides for a six-period day and substitutes a fifty-five-minute period for a former one of forty-three minutes. The lengthened period is divided into two approximately equal parts. One part is devoted to instruction by the teacher and the other to supervised study. Pupils are expected to complete all assignments before the end of the period. It is hoped that the new program will bring about more careful lesson planning and teaching, as well as better assignments. In order to create the fifty-five-minute periods, it was necessary to have children arrive at school a half-hour earlier—at 8:30 a. m.

A. E. Kindervater

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Alvin E. Kindervater, who retired as director of physical education in the St. Louis public schools last June, after thirty-four years, died here recently. Last April he was made honorary manager of the national convention of the American Physical Education Association, which was held in St. Louis. A mass demonstration which he prepared for the convention was considered by him to be his masterpiece in a career of fifty-five years. It was a pageant entitled "The Spirit of St. Louis," historical episodes showing the development of physical education in St. Louis during his life here. There were more than 3,000 participants in the pageant.

For Tenure Change

SYRACUSE, N. Y. — Preparations to change the present rigid tenure laws for New York State teachers were made recently by members of the New York State School Boards Association at their annual convention. Adoption of a tenure resolution, election of officers and other resolutions marked busy sessions. The tenure resolution set up a committee of three to study the question and invited the State Teachers' Association to name a similar committee to co-operate in the study, and to report to their respective organizations in 1937. Present law permits a teacher, after three years' probation, to hold office for life unless discharged for incompetence, immorality or insubordination. Changes were favored to permit younger teachers to take the place of old and incompetent teachers. It was proposed that the tenure be limited to five years with a year's probation after each period.

60 Per Cent Pay Way

Coast Students Earn Own Expenses

LOS ANGELES. — More than 60 per cent of the 6,900 men and women students enrolled on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California this semester are employed in gainful pursuits during off-campus hours. This estimate is made from statistics gathered by the dean of men and the dean of women, based upon the employment of students during the Spring semester of this year. Some of the students are earning sufficient money to pay their entire expenses, including board, lodgings, fees, books, supplies, and incidental costs. Others work for money with which to partly defray their expenses.

Contract Lapses

Jerome Davis Ends Yale Post Next June

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Contract of Jerome Davis, Yale University Divinity School professor, has not been renewed because, according to Dr. James Rowland Angell, university president, of the "budgetary situation in the university." Davis asserted it was "because of my economic opinions." Davis is president of the American Federation of Teachers and a nationally known liberal. He also holds the chairmanship of the National Religion and Labor Foundation and the presidency of the Eastern Sociological Conference. He has been an associate professor at the Divinity School since 1927, and his present contract is due to expire next June.

No School

Sessions Suspended During Potato Harvest

HAMBURG, Pa. — Many Northern Berks County township schools closed this year as they have for years to let the children assist in the potato harvest. The potato crop is the mainstay of many of the district.

Bars All Gifts

No Apple for Teacher In Watertown Schools

WATERTOWN, Mass.—The time-honored custom of bringing teacher a red apple now and then to keep in her good graces is taboo for Watertown pupils under a revised set of rules announced recently. The new rules stipulate that no teacher shall receive presents of any nature from the pupils under her charge.

Outlines Issues in Regents' Inquiry on Higher Education

ALBANY, N. Y. — Asserting that "higher education is in a jam," Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, outlined "certain well-defined issues" representing the "factual results" of the regents' investigation of the character and cost of higher education in New York State.

The issues set forth by Dr. Elliott relate:—

"First, to the necessity of the formulation by Regents and the State Education Department of a guiding philosophy for meeting the overcoming difficulties and problems of higher education.

"Second, to the continuance or the overhauling of the present mode of centralized authority, as affecting both the publicly and non-publicly-owned institutions, and the delegation of State powers to certain board, officials, colleges, and universities.

"Third, to the wisdom and the possibility of expansion of the present institutional program of tax-supported higher education.

"Fourth, to the number and value of the State-supported scholarships, particularly those affording opportunity for general collegiate education.

"Fifth, to the continuance or modification of the present practice of the State in supporting financially only selected types of professional institutions while withholding support of engineering, law, medicine, and others.

"Sixth, to the possible modification of the present legalized arrangements of the State with non-publicly run institutions.

"Seventh, to the results of the internal administration of the several State colleges — with reference to purposes, organization, admission, curricula, accessory instruction, personnel, tuition, fees, finances, reports, institutional promotion.

"Eighth, to the character and extent of research work and graduate study.

"Ninth, to the Federal subventions affecting higher educational institutions."

Teachers Demand $1,500,000 to Save Connecticut Retirement Fund

HARTFORD, Conn. — Connecticut teachers will present the 1937 General Assembly a bill for $1,500,000 to put their Teachers' Retirement Fund back on the actuarial reserve basis that the State abandoned in 1933.

The teachers mean business. There are more than 9,000 of them financially interested in the fund. They have nearly $10,000,000 of their own savings invested in it.

The Teachers' Retirement Fund was started in 1917. Since then public school teachers have been paying 5 per cent of their salaries into the fund. When they reach retirement age this money, which they have paid in themselves, provides an annuity for them. The State matches the annuity with a pension of the same amount. Maximum is $1,000 a year from the two sources.

Up to 1935, each time a teacher retired the State set aside enough money to provide for its share of her retirement allowance the rest of her life. It takes about $6,000 for each teacher in state funds. In 1933, needing money for various new demands brought on by the depression, the Legislature departed from this practice. Since then it has been paying only the month-by-month pensions in cash. No reserves have been set aside for the teachers who have retired in these last few years.

While the State saved immediate expense, the deficiency in the reserves needed to put the fund back on an actuarial basis has been growing. It goes up about a quarter of a million dollars a year.

Job Survey

Rhode Island Charts Employment Trends

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—School heads are wont to bewail the lack of accurate information about job trends in this country. They cannot conscientiously advise young people to train themselves to be plumbers, nurses or beauticians, they say, without knowing more about the chances for beginners in each field. This bewilderment is fast being dispelled in Rhode Island. Very shortly now its school heads will have complete data about the job status of all young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four in the State. They will know in which occupation they are steadily and increasingly employed and in which they are being laid off or facing the "no help wanted sign." Through a remarkable co-operation between the State Departments of Labor and Education and local school superintendents the regular decennial State census and the annual school census were combined and enlarged. Specially trained workers have gone through the State filling out a new census card which, among other facts, records the individual's usual and his present employment or the extent of, and reasons for, his unemployment. Notations were also made of physical disabilities.

College Timber

Quarter of Youth Fitted for Universities

PHILADELPHIA.—If brains were the sole criterion for entrance to college, our army of undergraduates would be 60 per cent larger than it is today. Such at least is the conclusion to be drawn from a survey of 23,000 typical young people made for the American Youth Commission in Pennsylvania. Out of 1,000 of these young people, 172 went to college, the commission study found. And of these only 105 were able to pass their courses and remain there. Meanwhile, outside college walls were 174 other boys and girls who, according to the evidence of their school records and intelligence tests, could have made a success of college work. Slim pocketbooks are to blame not only for depriving these bright boys and girls of their individual chances at college but for preventing the best development of the country's human resources, according to Dr. Harlan Updegraff, who made the survey. If the Pennsylvania findings are typical, almost 28 per cent of our young people are potential "college material."

Undaunted

Men Spellers, Who Lost To Boys, Now Defy Women

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y. — The women of the Manor Club have accepted a challenge by the Men's Club of Pelham to a spelling bee on December 15, according to Mrs. Charles Morris Chenery, president of the Manor Club. Mrs. Chenery said the women of the Manor Club would have a team of fifteen spellers on hand to try to outspell the men of the town. "There will be no living with our husbands if we lose," Mrs. Chenery declared. The spellers of the Men's Club, including a number of world-known business men and educators, were defeated in a spelling bee last year by the boys of the Pelham High School.

Top Notch

Japanese Brains in Lead In Orient, Says Scientist

TOKYO.—Dr. Kanichi Tanaka, professor of psychology at the Tokyo University of Science, has asserted that Japanese possessed the highest intelligence of Oriental peoples and nearly the highest intelligence in the world. After examining 35,628 persons, he said, he found Japanese had an intelligence index figure of forty-nine, Koreans thirty-nine, and Manchurians thirty-seven. Another of Dr. Tanaka's "discoveries" was that Japanese had as strong a handgrip as Americans.

Bikester

Youth Pedals Far To Attend College

FORT WORTH, Tex.—From Vancouver, Canada, to Fort Worth in nineteen days does not set any kind of speed record but when the trip is made on a bicycle at a total cost of $10, it becomes out of the ordinary. At least that is what Southwestern Baptist Seminary officials thought when Gerald Ward, twenty-three, a Canadian, matriculated for the new term. Ward, graduate of British Columbia University, explained that he cooked his own meals and slept on the roadside to cut down expenses during his travel through seven States. Two blankets carried on a handlebar pack made up his bedding.

Music for Every Child

RICHMOND, Va.—A musical "five-year plan" based on a minimum program designed to reach pupils in every grade in Virginia, will be inaugurated this Fall by Luther A. Richman, state supervisor of music. His first objective will be to give every school child personal experience with music by teaching at least eight or ten standard songs. In five years, and perhaps sooner, he hopes to have inculcated such feeling for music that the pupils will be ready for considerably more extensive training.

Subsidy for Study

Nicaragua to Find Cash For Her Students Abroad

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—President Carlos Brenes Jarquin has announced that, despite the difficulties of obtaining foreign exchange, the students studying abroad at the expense of the Nicaraguan Government would not be repatriated. During the investigation it was found that one student had been drawing a stipend from the government for more than fifteen years. When asked to explain he said he had married and had a son twelve years old, and believed the government should educate his son. The Ministry of Public Instruction is considering the case.

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Gains Seen

Economic Rise Called Aid to Schools

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Numerous factors indicate a general upswing in the progress of educational affairs in Pennsylvania, Dr. Lester K. Ade, superintendent of public instruction, said recently. Not only have a great many sections of Pennsylvania returned to normal conditions in their public education program, but a large number have taken steps in advance of the previous high mark, he added. "Contributing to this general improvement," Dr. Ade stated, "are the restoration of real estate values, the rising price levels and increased opportunities for employment. In terms of educational growth, these favorable trends mean more educational opportunities in the districts of Pennsylvania, better school buildings and facilities and the restoration of teachers' salaries to former standards. Physically handicapped and disabled children also are receiving better educational advantages. Illiteracy in Pennsylvania will be reduced to a minimum, while enrollments in the colleges will inevitably increase."

Write Own Histories

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Excellent progress is being made with the scheme adopted in the schools conducted by the Education Department of writing histories of their villages. The pupils are showing great enthusiasm for the work, which has an added importance owing to this being South Australia's centenary year. The plan is to make village surveys, and represents a systematic effort toward the collection in certain centres of the salient features of the history and geography of each township throughout the state where a public school has been established. The scheme, in addition to its educational value to the children, is building up valuable historical records, which will probably be handed to the Archives Department at a later date.

Musical Nationalism

TORONTO.—It is the duty of music teachers to teach nationalism, the highest aim of which is in the development of talent and genius in their own country, declared Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music of Rochester, in an address at the first annual convention here of the Ontario Music Teachers' Association. Compulsory music instruction in all public and secondary schools within a few years was predicted by Dr. L. J. Simpson, Ontario Minister of Education, in his address at the convention.

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General Training Preferred To Specialization, Report Says

WASHINGTON. — Public schools should not try to train boys and girls for specific jobs, a conference of representatives of the National Industrial Conference Board, the American Federation of Labor, various government departments and associations of manufacturers and social workers reported to the American Youth Commission.

In a statement marking a decided shift in attitude toward vocational training from that accepted by educators a few years ago, the conference pointed out that special skills required of industrial workers are in practically all cases developed on the job. Thus it held that the school should directly teach only those "skills and operations which are common to a large number of occupations."

The main need of vocational education, in the conference's view, is more information as a basis for guiding young people. Research is necessary to determine what the opportunities and requirements in the various occupations are and which demand similar skills and similar combinations of personal traits.

Views of individual members on job prospects in industry are summed up in the report. Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington Railroad, is quoted as prophesying many openings in railroad shops and the tool and machine making industries. To replace equipment worn out or become obsolete during the depression, railroads would have to spend $250,000,000 for 100,000 new freight cars every year for the next twenty years, he said. Mechanized farm equipment would be similarly in demand.

Modern

Mexico Building Air-Cooled School

MEXICO, D. F. — Air-conditioning will be installed in the new rural school which is being built by the Federal Government in the Port of Manzanillo, Colima, according to an announcement by the Government. The excessive heat of this region has necessitated the unprecedented departure in native architecture. The erection of the new rural school, which will house 500 students, is being supplemented by the construction of other government buildings in the port. These will include a post office, customs and immigration buildings, and a lighthouse.

Fewer Freshmen

Junior Colleges Cut Into Enrollments

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Many colleges and universities which have record enrollments this Fall actually have freshman classes which are smaller than usual. This seeming paradox, which obtains especially in the West, is due to the fact that more students are spending their first two collegiate years in junior colleges and entering the regular four-year colleges in the third-year class. President Coffman, of the University of Minnesota, remarked of the trend recently: "As the number of junior colleges in Minnesota increases, I believe that our freshman enrollment will decline," he said. "At the same time the tendency of recent years will continue, namely, that while we have fewer freshmen, we still have many more students, as those who have done two years of college work in junior colleges transfer to the university for advanced and professional courses."

Unique Schoolroom

Is Equipped In Fashion of Library

CUPERTINO, Calif.—In order to meet present-day educational requirements, the Cupertino elementary school has added a combination library and study room where civics, penmanship, and literature are taught. Cleared of desks, the former classroom has been refurnished with tables and chairs to accommodate forty pupils. Modern in every respect, the new room contains slanted shelves for the display of books, including a newspaper section equipped with eight modern files.

Three R's

Georgia Literacy Gains 40,000 in Three Years

ATLANTA, Ga.—The work carried on by State and Federal agencies to abolish illiteracy and improve school standards is raising Georgia's educational rating, according to a recent survey. An adult-education program has taught 40,000 illiterate adults their "three R's" during the past three years, and total enrollment in the public schools and in the state university system's eighteen units is at record high. The drive has reduced Georgia's number of illiterate adults from 210,000 to approximately 170,000, according to Paul S. Barrett, director. "About 40 per cent of the reduction was made in the past year," he said. "Approximately three-fourths of the persons aided were Negroes." Coincident with the intensifying of this phase of the state's educational program was the recent decision of the state legislature to provide free school books in the first six grades throughout the state.

Free School Lunches

NEW YORK.—Principals and assistant superintendents have been instructed by Dr. Harold G. Campbell, superintendent of schools, to provide free lunches for all children in the public schools who need them, whether or not their parents were on relief. Dr. Campbell also asked the school heads to recheck on the 90,000 children now getting free milk and lunches to determine whether the economic status of their families had improved sufficiently to make them ineligible. He laid down a liberal policy in regard to food distribution. The object of the lunches, he pointed out, was not merely to satisfy hunger, but also to provide for proper growth and development. Children from relief families should be classed as automatically eligible, he said.

Odgers to Girard

PHILADELPHIA. — Hopes of developing at Girard College a series of schools "which will serve as models for both boarding and day schools" were expressed in the inauguration address of Dr. Merle Middleton Odgers, the new president of the college founded a century ago by Stephen Girard for the rearing and education of orphan boys. Dr. Odgers pointed out that its $90,000,000 fund makes Girard College one of the most richly endowed of all educational institutions. Its 1,700 boys make it "the largest boarding school in the world." The last two decades have seen great improvement of its physical equipment. For all these reasons, he said, "Girard College should be prepared to assume a position of leadership."

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Bars Married Women

MEDFORD, Mass.—Women teachers who marry in the future will be immediately dismissed, according to a 7-3 vote taken by the School Committee recently. The committee adopted the motion by Miss May E. Songster, amended by Robert W. Meserve, that "no married woman shall serve as a regularly appointed teacher in the public day schools of Medford, except such teachers as were married on the date of the passage of this rule, provided, however, that the foregoing exception shall apply only to such women teachers as were on tenure in 1928." From 1928 on it has been specified in the contracts of all women teachers that their contracts be terminated upon their marriage but since that time five teachers have married but could not be dismissed as they were on tenure before that year. All five escape the new ruling, although many of the members favored their dismissal if some ruling could be adopted to affect them. The last clause of the new ruling will cover any secret marriages that take place in the future.

Shirk Duty

Educator Blames Failure of Home

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Failure by the church and home to shoulder their share of the education demands a complete revaluation of educational ideals and striking changes in school programs, President Alan C. Valentine, of the University of Rochester, told 6,000 teachers recently. Addressing the Central Western Zone, New York State Teachers' Association, Dr. Valentine said that since the family and the church have delegated most of their responsibilities to the schools educators no longer can count on influences outside the school to provide a background sympathetic to education.

PWA

30,000 New Classrooms Opened by Federal Project

WASHINGTON. — A million students, from tiny first-graders to solemn university Ph. D.'s, have been taken out of crowded, ramshackle schoolhouses in the past three years and ensconced in modern study halls through the efforts of the Public Works Administration. All in all, 4,000 new schools, libraries and college buildings have been put up and a thousand more have been repaired by the erstwhile unemployed—a total of 30,000 new classrooms. Every conceivable type and size of educational structure seems to have been included in the program, from the one-room school in the wilds of Maine to the new aero-dynamics laboratory at the University of Washington. Thus the country emerges from the depression with more and better school equipment, three-quarters of the improvements since 1933 being made by the PWA, according to a bulletin just issued.

Music Petition

ALBANY, N. Y.—Should music be a required study in all New York State public schools? Some 2,000 people are so firmly convinced that it should, that they have addressed a petition on the subject to Governor Lehman. Among the signers are Arturo Toscanini and Lawrence Tibbett. The campaigners argue that such a program could be instituted on a very small budget and that the present failure to provide compulsory music study is unfair to children's potential development and their potential talent. The movement is headed by Arthur Cremin, president of the American Creative League of Music Students.

Checkup

Aptitude Tests Made At College for Women

PITTSBURGH. — Convinced after chats with women students that the appeal for discovery and development of special aptitudes and skills is stronger today than ever, Dr. Herbert L. Spencer, president of Pennsylvania College for Women, is answering this demand by vocational testing of freshmen, faculty clinics on classroom trends and conferences between teachers and students. The entire freshman class have obtained vocational interest tests, the results of which have not yet been tabulated. These will be followed, Dr. Spencer said, by individual conferences between students and the president.

Foster to Alabama

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—A man whose great-grandfather was a member of the first class enrolled at the University of Alabama in 1831 will succeed Dr. George H. Denny as president of the institution on January 1. He is Richard Clark Foster, forty-one-year-old attorney of Tuscaloosa, a graduate of the university and of Harvard Law School. Dr. Denny had asked to be retired after twenty-five years as head of the institution during which it became one of the largest in the South with nearly 6,000 students. He was named, however, to the newly created post of chancellor in which he will serve largely in an advisory capacity. Dr. Foster was his choice to carry on his work.

Money Ready

Federal Fund of $443,000 Allocated for Education

WASHINGTON. — Secretary Ickes has announced allocation of $443,000 to the United States Office of Education for expansion of its public forum centres program and educational radio work. The funds included $330,000 for establishment of public forum centres in Portland, Ore.; Orange County, Calif.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Sedgewick County, Kansas; Minneapolis; Pulaski County, Arkansas; Hamilton County, Tennessee; Monongalia County, West Virginia; Schenectady County, New York, and Manchester, N. H. The remaining $113,000 will permit continuance of the educational radio project through June, 1937. Work on this project includes broadcasts over national hookups and an educational script exchange to enable local educational groups to improve programs broadcast over local stations.

Ingenious Device Nets Boy $500 Scholarship at Worcester Tech

WORCESTER, Mass.—Award of a $500 prize to Franklin D. Hayes, a freshman at Worcester Institute of Technology, for a contrivance which he designed to save unnecessary footsteps was announced recently by Admiral Ralph Earle, president of the college.

The prize is the Yankee Ingenuity Scholarship, annually bestowed upon that candidate from the entering class who, born and educated in New England and fulfilling a few other simple requirements, gives evidence of possessing most Yankee ingenuity.

Young Hayes submitted in competition for the scholarship a labor-saving device which he designed while a senior in high school. One of his boyhood tasks was to keep tabs on the temperature in the greenhouses on the paternal farm in North Brookfield.

Out of a queer collection of odds and ends picked up around the farm he constructed an ingenious device which has already saved him a deal of weary trudging, and which, now that he is away at college, is a welcome boon to his father.

Whenever the temperature drops to a predetermined danger point, the device not only lights a lamp but rings a bell and starts a blower underneath the boiler in the heating plant. This creates a forced draft, and the temperature again rises.

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Teacher's Pet

Sex and School Marks Directly Related

WASHINGTON. — The hoary assumption that women tend to discriminate against members of their own sex does not hold good in the classroom, according to research by the United States Office of Education. There women teachers, it is found, give girls higher marks than do men teachers. "Curiously, the sex of the pupil and of the teacher is also an element in marks," writes David Segel, specialist in tests and measurements. "Girls in general get better marks than boys, and, at least in the elementary school, women teachers give girls better marks than men teachers do."

Laxity Charged

Not Enough Home Training in Schools

BOSTON. — Laxity in recognizing that the schools owe an obligation to the home in the terms of home training was charged by Harvey S. Gruver, superintendent of Lynn public schools, in an address before the Mothercraft Club of Massachusetts. "All problems pertaining to the home have been introduced in the public school program within the present generation, and it is only quite recently that a definite attempt has been made to apply this subject to actual home problems," he said in discussing mothercraft. "Mothercraft has been knocking at the door of the public schools for some time and has still gottten no farther than the threshold of most school systems; yet, in terms of definite, specific values, it has more to offer than any other single school activity," he declared.

Sees Harm

Bowman Assails Teachers' Oath Laws

NEW YORK. — The teachers' oath movement is not only a threat to the independence of American universities, but is dangerous to the nation as a whole, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University, declared in an address to 500 Johns Hopkins alumni. He urged his listeners to resist the teachers' oath movement and any similar invasion of free thought. "I wish you could view this oath movement as a symptom with broadcast implications," he continued. "Universities have made their contributions to the life of their times and also to the corpus of useful knowledge and to the philosophy of living, by having and keeping that independence without which there can be no enduring vitality of thought. It is necessary to underscore the need for alertness in reference to this movement and to every other sign of invasion of university independence, for without independence good work cannot be done in the fields of social sciences and humanities."

For Oath Law Repeal

HAVERHILL, Mass. — The 134th annual Massachusetts Baptists' Convention held here went on record in favor of repeal of the teachers' oath

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Grins Between Grinds

Soft Pedal

Sandy was learning to play the bagpipes. One night, while he was strutting about the room, skirling for all he was worth, his wife attempted a mild protest.

"That's an awfu' noise ye're making," she said.

Sandy sat down and took off his boots; then got up and resumed his piping in his stockinged feet.

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Long Wait

Harduppe—"I say, old fellow, can you lend me a dollar for a day or so?"

Tyte—"I'm very sorry, but the dollar I keep for lending purposes is out at present. However, I can put your name on my waiting list."

Well Taken

A stout man in a natty Palm Beach suit sat on the terrace of a shore hotel enjoying the sea breeze when another man came up and said to him:—

"Hello, George. Sorry to hear you have been having marital troubles."

"Yes," said George, "my wife has run off with my best friend."

"Your best friend! One of those good-looking lounge lizards, I suppose?"

"I don't know, for I never saw the fellow in my life," said George, laughing heartily.

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Service Plus

A Scotsman arrived in London without having arranged accommodation for the night, and was put up by a friendly Englishman he met at the station.

Next morning, after breakfast, the host said:—

"I hope your bed was comfortable? Did you sleep well?"

"Ay, like a top," said the Scot.

"Did you enjoy your supper last night?"

"It was grand."

"Was your breakfast to your liking?"

"Yes, it was a fine breakfast."

"Well—er—how about ten shillings?"

"Mon," beamed the delighted Scot, "it would be a godsend."

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Two Reasons

The preacher met one of his flock. "You were not at services last Sunday," said the parson.

"Too wet," was the laconic reply.

"But," protested the minister, "it's always dry inside."

"That's another reason I wasn't there."

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Explanation

He—"Well, I suppose you're plenty angry because I came home with this black eye last night."

She (sweetly)—"Not at all, dear. You may not remember it, but when you came home you didn't have that black eye."